

BROUGHTON'S MONTHLY PLANET READER, AND ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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WONDERFUL CHARMS, TALISMANS, AND Curious Secrets IN OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

[Extracted from Ancient Manuscripts, and rare old Authors.]

In our last number but one we made a few remarks, partly explaining the philosophy of Charms, Talismans; etc.; also, we stated certain arguments in favor of believing in such wonderful secrets of nature, although such things are generally laughed at by those persons who have not made occult philosophy their study.

In this number we offer a few more arguments and facts for the consideration of the skeptic.

In the grand laboratory of nature, there are many singular compositions of herbs and minerals, which have a surprising effect in themselves, without the least assistance from supernatural agency; for, in the commixture of bodies of a similar nature, there is a two-fold power and virtue; *first*, when the celestial properties are duly disposed in any natural substance, then under one form divers influences of superior powers are combined; and *secondly*, when from artificial mixtures and compositions of natural things, combined amongst themselves in a due and harmonical proportion, they agree with the quality and force of the heavens, under certain correspondent constellations. This proceeds from the occult affinity of natural things amongst themselves, by the force and sympathy of which many astonishing effects are produced.

The art of transplantation is also magical, which was formerly much practised, and is still, as we are creditably informed, made use of in the more remote and unpolished parts of England. The method is, by giving certain preparations to any domestic animal, they thereby remove fevers, agues, coughs, consumptions, asthmas, etc., from any person applying to them for that purpose; or they can remove them from one person to another, by burying certain images in the ground, or against their houses, with certain ominous inscriptions and

Hebrew letters; yet the effects of these are chiefly derived from the sympathies of nature, for many persons, without knowing the cause, have been able to remove diseases, take off warts, etc. and to perform many surprising cures at a distance from the patient, and even without ever seeing him; so, by a similar property in the sympathy and antipathy of nature, certain leaves, roots, or juices being rubbed upon warts or excrescences, and buried under the ground, remove or cure the same, which experiments take effect according to their mediums, and their consumption or putrefaction in the mother earth, of which the human body is principally compounded.

In the writings of *Paracelsus*, we find many surprising examples of the power invested in sympathy and antipathy, by means of images, talismans, and amulets, compounded of nothing more than natural ingredients; and he very particularly describes an infallible method by the image of any bird or beast, to destroy it, or effect its death, though at a distance. So likewise by the hair, fat, blood, excrements, or excrescences of any animal, *the diseases of that animal might be cured, and its life preserved or destroyed.*

There are multiplied instances and histories, both at home and abroad, of those who have been burnt, hanged, or otherwise punished, for the use of waxen images, which they composed in divers postures, under certain constellations, whereby the persons they are made to represent, have been severely tormented, or macerated to death; for, according to the torment or punishment they intended to inflict upon the object of their resentment, so they disposed the hour of the constellation, the quality of the compound, and the posture or form of the magical image; for instance, if they wished to pine, or consume by slow degrees the health and life of any person they were offended with, they moulded his image in wax, of such an ominous sign and aspect as conduced to their design, making several magical characters upon the sides of the head, describing the characters of the planetary hour upon the breast of the image, the name of the persecuted person upon its forehead, and the intended effect to be wrought, on its back. If they meant to produce violent pains and tortures in the flesh or sinews, they proceeded to stick pins or thorns in various places of the arms, legs, or breast of the image. If to cast

them into violent fevers or consumptions, they proceeded in a certain planetary hour, every day to warm and turn the image before a lingering fire, which fire was composed of certain exotic gums and magical ingredients of sweet odors, and roots of certain shrubs efficient to their purpose. And when the whole image was completed, it is astonishing to human comprehension, what surprising effects they were capable of producing upon the person they intended to represent, and which the reader can only attain a competent idea of, by reading the accounts of the trials and confessions of those who suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the 16th, 17th, and commencement of the 18th centuries, for transactions of this kind, an incredible number of which are not only recorded in the notes and memorandums of the judges, but attested by a great variety of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, physicians, and others, who were eye-witnesses of these singular proceedings; and for which reason we have spared giving the *minutia* of forming these execrable images, lest the evil-minded and malicious should attempt thereby to work some abominable species of revenge upon their unsuspecting neighbors.

Thousands of other strange and uncouth inventions might be here described, and as the Asiatics have the ability of effecting such astonishing things by the medium of images, talismans, amulets and charms, so the European nations have a faculty of producing similar effects by similar rites.

Nor is it to be wondered at, that natural things being fitted to the times and constellations, compounded of sympathetic ingredients, should produce strange and apparently supernatural effects.

Since the occult causes are appropriate to the effect, one or two of these we will here mention: and first, of the composition of

THE MAGICAL CANDLE.

This candle is spoken of by a learned philosopher of the last century.* It is compounded after the following manner:—They take a good quantity of the venal blood lukewarm, as it came out of the vein, which, being chemically prepared with alcohol and other ingredients, is at last made up into a candle, which, being once kindled, never is extinguished till the death of the party, whose blood it is composed of; for, when he is sick or in danger, it burns dim and troubled; and when he is dead, it is quite extinguished.

In the simple operation of nature, many other wonderful things are wrought, which, upon a superficial view, appear impossible or supernatural.

The late celebrated romance of "The Talisman," by Sir Walter Scott, evinces a singular

instance of the faith mankind formerly had in these mysterious agents, which were formed under appropriate constellations. The editor of this work is acquainted with many scientific persons who have proved talismanic agency both in preservation from dangers and accumulation of good fortune. Mr. Varley, the English astrological champion, has also had proofs thereof. Probably the greater part of the magical feats, recorded in the Scripture, as practised in Egypt, were the result of natural magic, although some were certainly of a more mysterious class.

But among mankind in general, there is much belief in charms and talismans, witness the avidity with which the caul of an infant is sought after, to preserve from danger by water. There is also a belief that persons born at or near midnight, are apt to see spirits, and have supernatural omens. This, the astrologer supposes, may proceed from the sun being then near the fourth house, or house of secrets and secret discoveries. There seems much truth in this general opinion which the skeptic will find difficult to disprove.

It is reported by credible persons that when Napoleon I went to Egypt, he was there presented with a talisman, by a learned rabbi, the effect of which was designed to protect and defend him from sudden attacks, assassinations, and all manner of hurts from fire-arms. Whether or no this was really the case, we of course cannot decidedly avouch; but the person who related it, we believe to be incapable of falsehood. And it certainly was very singular that, although so many attempts were made to wound him, and although he has frequently been seen in battle, when "the balls tore up the ground under his horse's feet," and although he frequently had horses shot under him, yet he uniformly escaped free from harm; and he seemed indeed to be inspired with a belief that he was under some special supernatural agency. The talisman was supposed to have been formed under the power and influence of the Sun.

If the object of the talisman had been prepared for hate, it was prepared in the hour of Saturn; but if for love, Venus was chosen well dignified.

It is a tradition amongst the country people, that if a live pigeon be tied to the breast of a child which has the whooping cough, and afterwards let free, the child will recover, but the bird will die thereof.

We here give the engraving of what the ancients called "a talisman for love."

This talisman is said to be wonderfully efficacious in procuring success in amours and love adventures; it must be made in the day and hour of Venus, when she is favorable to the planet Mars. It should be made on virgin

* De Biolichino.

parchment. or of pure silver or of purified copper. If Venus be in the sign of Taurus or Libra, it is still stronger.



A TALISMAN FOR LOVE.

"But this most sweet and lighted calm,
Its blue and mid-night hour,
Wakened the hidden springs of his heart,
With a deep and secret power."—*JOKE.*

EFFECTS OF THE MOON OVER THE VEGETABLE WORLD.

To prove the wonderful occult power which "the empress of the night" possesses over the vegetable creation, proceed as follows:—

Take any given quantity of common peas, and divide the same into four parts, keeping them separate. Then, on any spot of ground at all fit for vegetation, when the season approaches for sowing them, sow the contents of the first parcel on the first or second day of the new moon. The second parcel sow near the same spot on the first or second day of the second quarter; the third parcel sow on the second or third day before the full moon; and lastly, sow the fourth parcel on the second or third day before the moon is out. Now the first parcel, sown under the new moon, will grow very fast, blossom most beautifully, but will not bear fruit. The second will blossom and bear very little. The third parcel will not only blossom beautifully, but will bear fruit in abundance, and the fourth and last parcel will scarcely rise from the ground! Likewise all fruit trees set at the new moon blossom, but never bear fruit; while all others set three days before the full moon bear abundantly. And in pruning trees the same effect takes place, for a tree

pruned at the new moon will shoot forth branches, but unbearable, and if pruned at the full moon, they will be prolific.

This curious experiment has been tried by the Mercurii, an Astrological Society in London, and several philosophers in other parts of the world; it at once decides the Moon to possess the most powerful influence over sublunary affairs, and whether relative to the animal or vegetable creation, or to the world at large, still is this influence perceptible to every searcher after Nature's secrets, and the discovery thereof will repay the curious inquirer.

A FEW QUERIES TO SCEPTICS.

After the able manner in which the science of the stars has been illustrated by predictions, etc., in the *PLANET READER*, and the luminous convincing examples which certainly must astonish the most sceptical, it is to be presumed, that in future, no sage lexicographer, or encyclopedist, will attempt to re-echo the cry of astrology being a vain art (as formerly has been the case,) but will proceed, first of all, to give an illustration of its fundamental principles; by which means the public will soon be enabled to judge of its truthfulness by their writings, as well as by our writings. If, however, this is not attended to, and some author, wise in his own conceit, should take up the cudgels against our science, we would be obliged by his first answering the following questions:—

1. Could the delusion of astrology, as it is termed, have lasted as long as it has (for, according to Josephus the historian, and other old authors, it is older than the bible,) had not there been some truth therein? And if so, should not this truth be sought after and investigated?

2. Have any of its adversaries cast their own nativities, by the genuine rules of art, and have they proved the art fallacious?—Or do they, like old women in general, judge from mere hearsay?—If so, are they to be credited by thinking persons?

3. Can any one explode a science without first knowing something about it?

4. Were not the first lawyers, the first poets, the first priests, and the first philosophers—*Astrologers*?

5. If the astrologer measures by mathematical principles, the various arcs of direct

tion, in a nativity, and can prove his problems correct, according to astronomical science, is not this at any rate a proof that astrology is a branch of mathematics?—And, leaving his prognostications out of the question, is he not entitled to praise for his merit as an astronomer.

6. If Phrenology be a useful science, as it undoubtedly is a curious one, why should not astrology be still more useful? for the one fortells what is, the other what is to come! And why should the law in Pennsylvania allow persons to practice phrenology publicly, and not astrology? The answer will probably be, because of imposition. But, it must be recollected, truth will always be sought after, and any astrologer found deficient in his art would soon be deserted.

7. And lastly, if the rules laid down in astrological works for calculating and predicting fires, disasters and public calamities have been verified for many centuries, which, any one who consults an ephemeris and a chronology may prove, and if this can be proved, is not this an argument that astrology is at least an amusing science, and that the chances are greatly in its favor?

MR. CHANEY STILL IN PRISON.

It falls to our lot to inform the reader that Mr. Chaney is still incarcerated in Ludlow street jail, and there is every probability of his remaining there all summer.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. McDermott's lawyer had got the hearing adjourned from April 29th to Thursday, May 2d; and although we had procured fourteen affidavits of respectable and responsible parties, who had been witnesses of the persecutions we had had to endure for a number of weeks previous, and also the affidavits of the policemen who made the arrest of Mr. McDermott and his party on the Sunday evening previous for disorderly conduct and for disturbing a religious meeting; yet, after all this, Mr. Chaney could get no hearing. It appears that the custom of this Judge in in the Superior Court is, that when any person has been arrested and deprived of their liberty through the affidavits of another person, that when the person arrested has produced affidavits showing their innocence, that if the person who caused their arrest could produce other affidavits substantiating the charge, the Judge then does not read the affidavits, but leaves the hearing to go before a jury. But our lawyer in this case has appeared to a full bench; yet that hearing is not likely to come off before next October. Therefore Mr. Chaney is likely to remain a close prisoner at least until that time.

No doubt it will appear strange to the reader, that any respectable citizen—an American by birth—and one who has practised law for years, and held the position of City Solicitor in several States in the Union, can thus be deprived of his liberty for months without having any

hearing, in what is termed a free country, simply because he happens to be a stranger in the part of the country in which his arrest is made, as in that case no one offers to go his bail—but such is the facts.

In conclusion we are happy to state that the health of Mr. Chaney appears to keep quite good at present, although for the first few weeks after his confinement he appeared to be sinking rapidly. But he now bears his confinement with a degree of coolness and contentment worthy of even a philosopher.

Mr. Chaney is now engaged in writing sketches of prisoners and prison life in Ludlow street jail, for the proprietors of the *Sunday News*.

THE POLICEMAN SUED.

We have been informed by one of the policemen who made the arrest of Mr. McDermott and his party, on the Sunday night, for disorderly conduct, that Mr. McDermott has sued him (the policeman) for false imprisonment, laying his damages at five thousand dollars.

AN ASTROLOGER IN PRISON.

"Truth is stranger—
Stranger than fiction."

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my will,
And in my mind am free;
Angels alone—high soaring still—
Enjoy such liberty."

There is not the slightest doubt that had we been living in New York city as short a time as Mr. Chaney, that instead of writing this article at our desk, in the enjoyment of our liberty, of our home and family, and breathing God's free air, we should have been this day incarcerated with Mr. Chaney in a prison's cell, enjoying the company of the mice and vermin infesting such places, together with the luxury of being locked up in a small cell fourteen hours out of the twenty-four; of sitting or laying on an iron bedstead and a straw bed, with all the *electures* belonging to a prison life.

We had the honor of being incarcerated two days and a night in the same cell with Mr. Chaney, therefore we can speak from experience.

No doubt the reader will be curious to know what awful crime we have committed to get incarcerated in prison for two days and one night. Our country readers, also, will begin to think that this city is either a dreadful place to live in, or that the Astrologers are getting to be dangerous characters, and of course, have to be taken care of.

I do not know whether or not I dare inform the reader why I was arrested, for fear of being arrested again for stating that I had already been arrested; because one of the crimes that I was charged with when arrested was for publishing an account of Mr. Eagleson's taking my signs; of myself following him; of Mr. Eagleson's knocking me down in the street, etc., etc. The other offence was for having him arrested, etc. Mr. Eagleson has sued me for \$5,000 damages for each offence, and my bail is placed at \$3,000.

The main facts of the case of my arrest are—a great number of my signs had been taken from the front door of 614 Broadway, and we could never catch the person taking them until the 19th of last April, when my boys, on the

watch, came running up stairs to tell us that Mr. Eagleson was taking a sign away. I ran after and overtook him in 12th street, and got hold of the sign to take it from him, when he turned around and struck me in the face, knocking me down. I called a policeman, had him arrested and taken to the Station House, and appeared against him next morning; he was bound over under \$300 bail to appear at court. Justice Dodge told me I should be notified when to appear against him. We went to enquire about it twice afterwards; we were still told that we should be notified when to appear at Court. But the only notice we ever got about it, was my being arrested and carried off to Jail, on a charge of false imprisonment.

I have put the case in the hands of Mr. Spencer, and have hopes that I shall yet obtain justice.

I deem it advisable not to publish any more of the facts in this case until after the trial, as the main points were stated in our last number, and it is our intention to publish a full report from beginning to end at some future time. Unless we chance to die in prison.

There is one or two points more that perhaps it may be as well to acquaint the reader with in this number, as there is some danger that I may not have the opportunity of doing it at a future time, and that is—that Mr. Chaney was arrested and his bail was placed at five hundred dollars. And he continues to lay in prison, as no person possessing city property has offered to go his bail. The next is, that I was arrested afterwards and my bail placed at two thousand dollars. Now is it not very close, logical reasoning that, if Mr. C. cannot get bail for five hundred dollars, and has to lay in jail, that Mr. B. will not get bail for two thousand dollars, and he will have to lay in prison? I ought to state that my bail has been excepted to; but after many difficulties it has been justified. Therefore the case stands over for trial now, which probably will not come off until sometime next fall or winter. When we can once get the facts before a jury, the public will then learn what we have had to endure in trying to establish the ancient science of Astrology in this age of free investigation, free discussion, free speech, and free press.

There is another danger that may yet overtake me. similar to a case of certain parties now in Ludlow street jail. It appears that a certain gentleman (?) of this city committed a crime of such a nature that, if convicted, it would send him to the State's Prison for probably twenty years. Two respectable merchants who were acquainted with the transaction, and who were expected to be witnesses against this man; what does he do but go and swear that they owed him \$25,000, (and I suppose he took oath that they got it from him under false pretences), and had them arrested and taken to jail. In the meantime, the man can dispose of his effects and leave the country.

It has often surprised me, when reading the history of past ages, why the common people and the authorities of these ages should take such particular pains to oppose and persecute everything that does not happen to be popular and fashionable in their day. But after duly considering and reflecting the matter over in my own mind, it appears to me that those persecutions are as necessary to the advancement and the establishment of those unpopular subjects, as are the energies and exertions of their most zealous advocates. The authors and advocates of every new religion, science or mechanical art, appear always to have

to go through a certain amount of persecutions, and if they cannot stand those persecutions, then these new subjects go under, and their authors are forgotten. But if those authors and advocates of those religions, sciences or mechanical arts, have the grit or courage to withstand those persecutions that are brought against them, then those very persecutions act as great levers in advancing those new subjects, and they become the established principles of society. As an illustration, Mr. John Foster says, in his "Decision of Character," that "the strong wind which blows out a taper, augments a powerful fire, if there is fuel enough, to an indefinite intensity."

In the midst of all these persecutions, it only remains to be seen now whether there is truth enough in the science of Astrology to answer the purpose of fuel in order to overcome all opposition, and to cause it to shine with the greatest intensity—like the brilliant rays of the morning sun, ushering in the light of day. When we reflect on this train of reasoning, and remember the accounts that have been published of the persecutions; the imprisonment; the torturing, and the burning at the stake of persons who have spent a life time in trying to establish great truths and principles, it affords us a degree of comfort under our present afflictions, which even our enemies cannot rob us of, and which goes a long way towards compensating us for the many trials we have to endure.

When a Sunday school teacher, I used to take particular pains to impress on my scholars minds the many advantages we enjoyed, in this enlightened age, over the early christian fathers. I used to recount to them the sufferings and trials the early christians had to endure; of their being driven into caves and deserts; of their being torn by wild beasts, or crucified. I did this to draw a contrast between the sufferings they had to endure, and the comparative freedom and happiness we now enjoyed; and I used to tell them that they ought bless God that they could worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own conscience, as there was none to trouble or molest them. Little did I think then that in that very Sunday school my persecutions would commence by their turning me out of the school, simply because my studies and investigations led me to believe in a science and think different on a scientific subject than what the dogmas of their church appeared to them to allow. And is it not strange that, in this supposed enlightened age, this persecution should have followed me across the wide Atlantic? and that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should have enacted a law, fining and imprisoning all those who dare study or practice this science? That I should be compelled to flee from the City of "Brotherly Love," and find an asylum for myself, wife and children in this great Metropolis? That even here—in the main street of New York—such outrages should have been committed—night after night—that our lives was several times in danger, my business and my lectures broken up; and after all this, that there appears to be no redress, neither by law nor justice?

The reaction will and must come—it is only a question of time—and then justice will be meted out to us, and the science of Astrology will become one of the established sciences of the day.

In the meantime, so long as we find Astrology a true science, and its principles borne out by facts, which are constantly occurring around us, so long will it be impossible for any amount of persecutions which our enemies can

bring against us to cause us to forsake it, or any amount of emolument to entice us away from it. No, we are linked to our determination with iron bands; our purpose has become our fate; and we must do all that we can to develop and establish this science, until arrested by calamity or death. Believing in the one great and grand principle, that he, in whatever situation he may be, who in the study of science has discovered a new means of alleviating pain, or of remedying disease; who has described a wiser method of preventing or guarding against poverty, or of shielding misfortune; who has suggested additional means of increasing or improving the beneficent productions of nature—has left a memorial of himself which can never be forgotten; which will communicate happiness to ages yet unborn; and which, in the emphatic language of the scripture, renders him a "fellow worker" with God himself, in the improvement of his Creation.

The great utility of Astrology is the one grand objective point to be constantly kept in view. It is impossible for us to even touch on it in this place; therefore we refer the reader to published works on the science. But there is one point we may here touch upon, and that is, the feeling in a benevolent mind, of looking back and being conscious of having spent a well meant life; that is an inward happiness that no outside affliction can rob us of; and it is a happiness that selfish minds can never enjoy.

Well has the poet said:—

"There's mercy in every place,
And mercy, encouraging thought,
Gives even affliction a grace,
And reconciles man to his lot."

[From the Eclectic Medical Journal of Pennsylvania.]

CHOLERA.

U. C. PRICE, M. D., ILLINOIS:—

Dear Sir:—You ask my treatment in epidemic cholera. I will avoid theorizing, speculations, and studied efforts to make formulas for doubtful conclusions, and give you, in a plain, simple manner, the treatment which I followed when it last appeared on this continent.

The attacks of this disease are frequently noticed in three stages. Not unfrequently the first, and sometimes the second stages are not observed, and the patient, by the virulence of the attack, is quickly prostrated, laboring in the third stage.

1st.—Diarrhœa, sickness of stomach, vomiting, slight or heavy pains—sometimes without pain. You know these symptoms are not a true index to cholera.

Treatment.—Give the neutralizing mixture* two drachms, adding a little brandy or whisky every five minutes. Should the symptoms continue, enlarge the doses. Look to the circulation, the skin, and the extremities.

2d.—Heavy diarrhœa, increasing pains and cramping of the stomach, with cold extremities, and generally vomiting.

Treatment.—Take compound emetic powder, two drachms, in boiling water, half pint. Of

this infusion, warm, give half a teacup every ten minutes, to effect free vomiting and control over cramps or spasms. Use the mixture and stimulants before noticed, adding spirits camphor, tincture or essence of ginger, or compound tincture of myrrh. Hot drops—infusion of prickly ash berries, tincture of capsicum. The external remedies to be employed with care and energy. The emetic preparation is to be continued, so as to keep the system under its influence.

3d.—Profuse watery discharges from the bowels, severe cramping of the stomach, spasms of the hands and feet, contortions of facial muscles, retching or strains at vomiting, intense pain and agony, coldness of the limbs and body, pulse scarcely perceptible, the countenance changed and haggard.

Treatment.—Compound tincture lobelia, tincture lobelia, valerian and capsicum, one ounce each. Dose—one tablespoon to four of warm, sweetened water every ten minutes. Should the patient be retching every few minutes, take the intervals to give this emetic and relaxant. The emetic powder may be also continued. Press these remedies to the full extent; vomiting, relaxation, with diffusible action to the surface. The stimulants before noticed, given at discretion.

To the body and extremities, apply as much water vapor as possible, with mustard, salt, capsicum in warm water, using friction as much as possible.

Enemas are of service—powder lobelia, half a drachm; fine powder of slippery elm, or flour, one drachm; tincture assafoetida, one drachm; laudanum, twenty drops; boiling water, one pint, thoroughly mixed when warm, using about one-third at the time.

The principles and practice of our profession are so well understood, that I do not offer anything upon the character of this disease, nor the therapeutical action of the remedies. Our physicians of seventeen years practice would recognize the treatment. It is to be administered with boldness, and without interference from patient or friends.

I might have enlarged upon this subject to many pages, with more professional style and scientific cast of prescriptions, but this is not very important.

On the subject much is daily published in the newspapers, with essays from professional men, advancing theory and treatment. Much has been written that is valuable. A young physician may become confused, doubtful, so that when he meets the disease he hesitates in his course. This should be avoided, by first deciding his course of action. That hundreds may adopt the above course, if to them it seems best, I have offered this letter to you through the medium of this Journal.

Very respectfully,

HENRY HOLLENBACH,

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1866.

* To be procured of any Botanic Druggist.

OBITUARY.

"FULL many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

For the first time we have been called upon, in accordance with the laws of nature, and the dispensation of an all-wise providence to suffer; what many parents before us have had to endure, that is, to follow a beloved child to its final resting place.

Some of our readers who have never been placed in a similar situation, will deem it a piece of folly to make a note of burying a child, in a publication like this; but to those persons we simply make the remark, that our child—

"Though he was nothing to the world,
He was all the world to me."

JOHN WILLIAM BROUGHTON was the youngest of four children—all boys; he was born on the 23d of December, 1864, at 9h. and 6m. in the evening. At the time of his birth, twenty-seven degrees of Leo was rising, which caused the Sun to be his ruling planet. The ascendant was the Giver of Life, and it being afflicted, and all the planets being under the earth, except the evil planets Herschel and Mars coming to the mid-heaven, caused him to have a constitution so weak that the first serious sickness was too much for him to bear. Indeed, I made the remark at his birth, that he had by far the worst nativity, in that particular, of any of our family, and that, even if he should live, he would naturally be very unfortunate. Yet all our friends said, after he commenced to run around, that he would be the smartest in the family, and the "flower of the flock." He had Jupiter in his own sign, in the fourth house, in good aspects to Venus, and the Sun in good aspects to the Moon, which caused him to have a cheerful and an affectionate disposition, and a mildness of temper such as few children appear to possess. Although his age was only two years and five months, yet he appeared to possess the faculty of making every person love him who noticed him. He appeared to be always happy, and very fond of singing; one of his favorite, childish hymns was:—

"Soldiers in the army,
Happy are we."

About three weeks before he died his mother took him to Philadelphia on a visit to see some of our old friends, and most of them said, when noticing his infantile expressions, that he was too smart and too good for this world, and that we need not expect to keep him. On their return to New York, it seems they came near being too late for the cars, and had only just time to be seated when the train started, and he set all of the passengers in a roar of laughter by singing—

"Happy are we,
Soldiers in the army,
Happy are we."

He was taken ill of the measles, on Friday, May 29th; they came out well, and remained out until Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, when, shortly afterwards, he became insensible,

as the measles had struck in; we got them out again, but they were very dark, and he never became conscious afterwards, but died of convulsions at 8h. 15m., on the same evening. At the time he died Mars was passing his ascendant, and also formed an evil aspect of Saturn just about the hour he became unconscious.

DEAREST JOHNY:

And hast thou sought thy heavenly home.
Our fond, dear boy—
The realms where sorrow dare not come,
Where life is joy?
Pure at thy death as at thy birth,
Thy spirit caught no taint from earth;
Even by its bliss we mote our death,
Dearest Johnny.

Thou wert a vision of delight
To bless us given;
Beauty embodied to our sight,
A type of heaven:
So dear to us thou wert, thou art
Even less thine own self, than a part
Of mine and of thy mother's heart,
Dearest Johnny.

Thy bright brief days knew no decline;
'Twas cloudless joy;
Sunrise and night alone were thine,
Beloved boy!
This morn be-held thee blithe and gay;
That found thee prostrate in decay,
And e're a third shone, clay was clay,
Dearest Johnny.

Gem of our hearth, our household pride,
Earth's and-fird;
Could love have saved, thou hadst not died,
Our dear, sweet child!
Humbly we bow to Fate's decree;
Yet did we hoped that Time should see
Thee morn for us, not us for thee,
Dearest Johnny.

So what I may, go where I will,
Thou meet'st my sight;
There dost thou glide before me still—
A form of light!
I feel thy breath upon my cheek—
I see thee smile, I hear thee speak—
Till, Oh! my heart is like to break,
Dearest Johnny.

Me thinks thou smil'st before me now,
With glance of stealth;
The hair thrown back from thy full brow
In boyant health;
I see thine eyes' deep violet light,
Thy dimpled cheek carmined bright,
Thy clasping arms so round and white,
Dearest Johnny.

The kitchen shows upon its wall,
Thy hat, thy bow,
Thy cloak and jacket, club and ball;
But where art thou?
A corner holds thy empty chair,
Thy playthings idly scattered there,
But speak to us of our despair,
Dearest Johnny.

Even to the last thy every word—
To glad, to grieve—
Was sweet as sweetest song of bird
On summer's eve;
In outward beauty undecayed,
Death o'er thy spirit cast no shade,
And like the rainbow thou didst fade,
Dearest Johnny.

Green clothed the earth when thou didst go,
In life's spring-bloom,
Down to the appointed house below,
The silent tomb.
Still now the green leaves of the tree,
The cuckoo and "the busy bee"
Are here—but with them bring not thee,
Dearest Johnny.

'Tis so; but can it be (while flowers
Revive again)—
Man's doom, in death that we and ours
For aye remain?
Oh! can it be, that o'er the grave
The grass renewed should yearly wave,
Yet God forget our child to save,
Dearest Johnny.

It cannot be: for were it so
Thou man could die;
Life were a mockery, Thought were woe,
And Truth a lie:

Heaven were a coinage of the brain; *See &c.*
Religion frenzy, Virtue vain,
And all our hopes to meet again;
Dearest Johny.

Then be to us, O dear, lost child!
Wish beam of love,
A STAR, imparting influences mild;
Smiling above;
Soon, soon thy little feet have trod,
The skyward path, the seraph's road,
That led thee back from us to God,
Dearest Johny.

Farewell, then—for a while, farewell—
Pride of my heart!
It cannot be that long we dwell,
Thas torn apart!
Time's shadows like the shuttle flee;
And, dark howe'er life's night may be,
Beyond the grave I'll meet with thee,
Dearest Johny.

THE FATE OF THE NATION

For the Summer Quarter of 1867.

The summer quarter commences June 21st, at 5.23 P. M., when the twentieth degree of Virgo is culminating and Sagittary is rising; Jupiter is lord of the scheme, in his own sign, in the third house, in square of Venus in the seventh, and in trine to Sun; Herschel and Mercury are in the eighth; the Moon is in the third, leaving a square of Saturn in the twelfth, and applying to an opposition of Mars in the ninth. The last named aspects are the most portentous; their influence will be felt to be very malignant; they point to great disasters by fire and from traveling, both by railway and water. I look for fearful storms and hurricanes, in which many lives and much property will be destroyed.

The summer will be remarkable for increase of crimes; and many diabolical murders will be committed. These evil planetary influences will be felt not only in the Northern and Western States, but also in the Southern.

Business will generally continue dull most of the summer, and towards the latter part of the quarter I look for a fearful crash in the business and commercial community.

Although the crops will have suffered much from heavy rains, as I predicted in the spring quarter, yet the coming harvest looks very promising; that will have a tendency to mitigate the evils of the hard times.

The health of the public will suffer from some fearful epidemic this summer; but it will not be felt in its severity until towards the month of September.

President Johnson's nativity is somewhat afflicted during this summer quarter; his health is likely to be affected during the fore parts of July and August; but the impeachments question will be likely to fall to the ground for the present. He has very evil aspects next November and December: danger of attempts at assassination, or of his meeting with some particular misfortune or disgrace in those months.

Secretary Seward's nativity is very much

afflicted in the month of July; some sickness or family affliction awaits him.

General Grant has more fortunate aspects in his nativity during this quarter:

I look for strange and exciting news from Europe; danger of this country going to war with some foreign nation; but diplomacy is likely to avert it.

Ireland feels the evil effects of Saturn stationary, in opposition to its ruling sign; danger of some uprising of the Fenians, or some heavy calamity afflicting that nation.

Louis Napoleon has more favorable planetary influences in his nativity; things go on more peaceably with him this summer; but he has fearful evil aspects afflicting his nativity in the latter part of this year.

The Queen of England's nativity is very much afflicted during the summer quarter; danger of family affliction, or some particular uprising in England or Ireland.

Mexico enjoys more peace and prosperity for a few months; yet, in September and October there are more difficulties ahead for that country.

Fate of the Nation for July.

The New Moon, from which we make our predictions for this month, occurs on the 1st of July, at 4.52 P. M. The lunation falls in the eighth house, in conjunction with Herschel in trine to Jupiter, which planet is lord of the scheme, and is retrograde in the third. The coming harvest looks very promising; yet all business and commercial affairs will be very dull during this month, and I look for many heavy failures and a want of confidence in the business community. Mars just having culminated is likely to produce many fires or serious accidents connected with travelling. There is likely to be some attempt made to assassinate the Emperor of France, on account of the stationary position of Saturn in his mid-heaven; but his enemies are not likely to be successful in accomplishing their object. I look for some startling news from the Old Country in this month, which will cause the prices of stocks and gold to fluctuate much. All persons born from the 5th to the 13th of February, May, August, and November will be likely to be very unfortunate during the summer—sickness, failures or misfortunes await them.

Fate of the Nation for August.

The New Moon, from which we make our predictions for August, occurs on the 30th of July, at 11.47 P. M. The lunation falls on the cusp of the fourth house, and Saturn is setting in the west; but Jupiter is coming to the Meridian. I look for an improving tendency in business affairs; yet there still exists a want of confidence in the commercial community. The evil position of Saturn shows great danger of this Government's being entangled with European nations—and danger of drifting into a foreign war; more especially as President Johnson has his nativity afflicted in this month. Mexico attracts serious attention, as the planet Herschel is opposed to its ruling sign; towards the latter part of this month and in September there will be hot work in that country. News from abroad becomes very interesting to this nation. The Prince of Wales' nativity is very much afflicted, as is also Queen Victoria's. I look for more large meetings in England, and also an uprising in Ireland, in which there is much danger of this country becoming entangled. The public health does not suffer particularly during this month.

Fate of the Nation for September.

At the New Moon on the 29th of August, the principal source of light suffers an eclipse at 8h. 3m. A. M. Mars is rising in close square to Herschel in the mid-heaven. This will be one of the most unfortunate and gloomy months in the whole year; trade and business of all kinds will be uncommonly flat; failures, robberies and delinquencies will be very prevalent—indeed, I look for a regular panic in this month. The President and his advisers appear to commit some serious blunder at this time, and a large class of people become opposed to the governmental authorities. Some fearful epidemic will afflict this nation, which will carry consternation throughout the land. News from abroad is not flattering to the United States. Particular attention is directed towards Mexico.